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Then  $us = a\theta \dots (1)$ .  $\therefore s = \frac{a\theta}{u} = \frac{am\theta}{m}$  is the intrinsic equation to the curve.

$$\text{From (1) } \frac{ds}{d\theta} = \frac{a}{u} = \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2}.$$

$$\therefore r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{u^2} \text{ and } d\theta = \frac{dr}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{u^2} - r^2\right)}}.$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{ur}{a} \dots (2).$$

$\therefore r = \frac{a}{u} \sin\theta = \frac{am}{m} \sin\theta$ , is the polar equation  
and  $m(x^2 + y^2) = any$ , is the rectangular equation.

The value of  $\theta$  from (2) in (1) gives

$$s = \frac{a}{u} \sin^{-1} \frac{ur}{a},$$

the length for any value of  $r$ . When  $r = a$ ,

$$s = \frac{a}{u} \sin^{-1} u = \frac{am}{m} \sin^{-1} \frac{m}{n} = \text{distance run.}$$

$$t = \text{time} = \frac{s}{n} = \frac{a}{m} \sin^{-1} \frac{m}{n}.$$

Also solved by Professors O. W. Anthony, J. Scheffer, and William Symmonds.

28. Proposed by F. P. MATZ, M. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in New Windsor College, New Windsor, Maryland.

How far from the stage must Miss Love sit in order that she may see to best advantage Mr. Rich deliver the valedictory oration?

Solution by O. W. ANTHONY, Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Missouri, and the PROPOSER.

Let  $E$  represent the position of Miss Love's eyes;  $DB$  the stage from which Mr. Rich orates;  $AB, = m$  feet, the height of the stage above Miss Love's eyes;  $BC, = n$  feet, the height of Mr. Rich; and  $AE, = x$  feet, the required distance. In order that Miss Love may see Mr. Rich to best advantage, the angle  $BEC$  must be a maximum, that is,

$$U = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{m+n}{x} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{m}{x} \right) = \text{a Maximum.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dU}{dx} = \frac{m}{x^2 + m^2} - \frac{m+n}{x^2 + (m+n)^2} = 0 \dots (1).$$

Whence  $x = \sqrt{m(m+n)}$  feet, which is the required distance.

29. Proposed by CHARLES E. MYERS, Canton, Ohio

A hen running at the rate of  $n=2$  feet per second, on the circumference of a circle, radius  $r=50$  feet, is observed by a hawk  $a=600$  feet directly above the center.

